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LIBRO DE RESÚMENES

29 al 31 de mayo de 2019

ADENDA

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MEGALOSAURID AND ?SPINOSAURID (THEROPODA, TETANURAE) TEETH FROM THE LATE JURASSIC OF URUGUAY: BIOGEOGRAPHICAL IMPLICATIONS

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The Tacuarembó Formation (Late Jurassic–?earliest Cretaceous, Uruguay) has recently yielded new theropod teeth, which represent the first confidently identified tetanuran remains from the unit. Most of them are large (near 80 mm high), slightly distally curved, moderately labiolingually compressed. The carinae show very coarse denticles (5–8 denticles/mm). The enamel is ornamented with apicobasal, submillimetrical ridges. This combination of characters is only found in megalosaurine megalosaurids. Megalosaurids have been rarely described from Gondwana but are instead a common component of Middle to Jurassic Laurasian assemblages. The occurrence of a megalosaurid, coherent with the results of multivariate analyses, is another evidence of a pre-Cretaceous age for the fossiliferous horizon of the Tacuarembó Formation. We also refer to Megalosauridae several teeth from the Late Jurassic of Tanzania. Thus, the family had a Pangean distribution. One single tooth fragment from a new locality is very different from the remaining teeth from the unit. It is medium-sized (ca. 20 mm in diameter), not labiolingually compressed. The carinae lack denticles. The enamel is ornamented with minute, apicobasal ridges not visible to the naked eye, which curve towards the carinae. This character combination suggest the tooth may belong to a spinosaurine spinosaurid. If confirmed, it would represent the oldest confident record of the family (we disagree with the referral of other Jurassic teeth to Spinosauridae). The Spinosaurinae are recorded so far in the mid–Cretaceous of Africa and Brazil. The theropod fauna of the Tacuarembó Formation was more diverse than previously known.

*Contribution to project CSIC/UdelaR-2018/134.

AN UPDATED PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF COELACANTH FISHES (SARCOPTERYGII, ACTINISTIA), WITH COMMENTS ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE MAWSONIIDAE (†)

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Since 1980s, the phylogeny of coelacanths (Devonian–Recent) has been matter of discussion, mainly upon a cladistic approach. Recently, some of the anatomically most informative specimens of *Mawsonia gigas* have been reported from the Late Jurassic–?Early Cretaceous of Uruguay. Considering the relevance of *Mawsonia* in previous phylogenetic definitions of Latimerioidei, Mawsoniidae and Latimeriidae, the aim of this work is to present an updated phylogenetic analysis based on a new consensual data matrix, merging most of the emendations proposed over the past 20 years and including a completely reviewed character scoring for this genus. 47 genera as terminal taxa, two out-groups and 110 characters were included. The scorings of the mawsoniids *Axelrodichthys* and *Parnaibaia* were also reviewed. All characters were treated as non-additive. A first analysis was run with unweighted characters, and a second analysis was run using implied weights. Like in previous analyses, indexes and support values indicate certain lack of robustness, being this a question which must be attended. The strict consensus topology is partially congruent with previous analyses, with some exceptions: Mawsoniidae includes some genera never before considered as mawsoniids, and *Diplurus* (a classic basal mawsoniid) is recovered as a basal member of Latimeriidae. Implied weights analysis indicates that this latter result is highly influenced by homoplasies. Finally, *Mawsonia* and *Axelrodichthys* are recovered as sister taxa, constituting the most stable clade in Actinistian analyses. It must be noted that a revision of both the characters coding and the scorings of several taxa is still needed.

*Contribution to ANII POS_FCE_2015_1_1005307, POS_NAC_2018_1_152168, ANII FCE_1_2014_1_104620 y CSIC/UdelaR-2018/134.